In this issue:

\* USSR Supreme Soviet Condemns

Information Weakly ... E.O. : 46 True Hong Dae Street, Hanci ... Democratic Republic of Viet Hum

16th Anniversary of the Signing of the Geneva Agreements on Indochina

## DRVN FOREIGN MINISTRY'S STATEMENT

THE 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-china have recognized and guaranteed the fundamental national rights of the peoples in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, namely independence, sowereignty, und territorial integrity of each country.

and territorial integrity of each country.

However, all along the past sixteen years, betraying their commitment, the US imporialists have blatantly and vatern atically violated the Geneva Agreement on Indochina, constantly for the condensent and another than the condense of the peoples in Viet Name another and Lone Their interfered in these countries, and resorted to subversion, special war, local war, air and naval war of dostruction and every other most brutal methods to turn Indochina into a military base and new Typocolony of theirs.

Since President Nixon's inauguration.

colony of theirs.

Since President Nixon's inauguration the US imperialists have feveriably carried out the "Victamination of the war" plan aimed at prolonging the aggressive war, maintaining the US military occupation of South Viet Nam and parpetuating division of Viet Nam. material and the southeast of the so

cratic Republic of Viet Nam.
At the Paris Conference, the Nixon Administration has persisted in its obdurate stand in negotiation; refused to withdraw totally and uncertainty and the stand of the Nixon County of the Nixon County of the Nixon County of the Present Headings of the Nixon County of the Nixon

Along with the "Victnamization" of the war in Vict Nam, the Nixon Administra-tion has prosecuted its "special war" is

Laos, engineered a coup d'état to sap the independence, peace and neutrality & Cambodia, and expanded the war to the whole of Indochina. This is an excessively whole of Indocuma. This is an excessively dangerous military adventure which sabo-tages the whole of the Geneva Agreements on Indochina and seriously threatens peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

in Asia and the rest of the 'world.

To deceive public opinion and cover up
their crimes of prolonging and widening
the aggressive war, the Nison Administration has advanced many specious chaims:
US "respect for the Geneva Agreements,
US "reppect for the right to self-decirit
nation of the Indochinese peoples," and nation of the like.

However, all the peace hoaxes of the US imperialists can dupe nobody.

In the past sixteen years, the Victnamese people, united as one man, have endured every sacrifice and hardship, and fought valiantly to defend their fundamental national rights and have recorded ever

The Victasmess people in the North have defeated the US imperialists' most savage war of destruction and compelled them to case unconditionally the air and artitlery bombardments against Their Southers to the control of the Compelled of the US imperialists. Especially since the start of the generalised of lensives and of the US imperialists. Especially since the start of the generalised offensives and videspread uprisings in early 1968, the South Victasmese people have won one resounding victory after another, driving the enemy deeper and deeper into their passive and defensive position and nipped the namination" of the war plan in the bud. The Khner people have put up a con-

The Khmer people have put up a continuous and unflinching struggle to baffle all manocuvres of the US imperialists to undermine the independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia. Since the US

(Continued page 4)

N 1045 when the sur-propose of Historic camps revealed to the world all the horrors of their detention, the withest liqui-dation of tent of millions of men by the most expedi-tions methods and the SS, SA and Gestapo physical and moral torture, the world was offerly upset. Many could not believe that

regimes which of their faces against the trend of history, the declining re-gimes may resort to the worst means. A country 41 their gimes may resort to the warst means. A country apparently civilized for centuries, the cradle of the finest music, of the loftest philosophies, could, when the forces of progress temporaries are progress temporaries. rarily give way, su millions of executioners

## Men and Tigezs

man had such to such a level of harbarity. But the truth was obvious: the nati camps did exist with their truth was obvious. The maximps did axist with their crematoria, their brutal axist method of making people suffer to the utmost, and also degrading in them all human dignity. The tortures of the past appeared to the utmost and the past appeared to the past appe

That barbarily urought by the Hilberts on concession of the part of the Hilberts of the part of the general policy. Nati aircraft and armies reduced to smithereas whole cities (\*\*coventried\*\* them) to the Netherlands, hilled civilians, deported whole populations. In occupied Europewoe to the towns and village ance membered of sheltering resistance membered of sheltering resistance membered of sheltering resistance of the Gestapondos. That barbarity wrought by

From the struggle -From the stragge - for-tunately victorious - against fascism, humanity has learnt a bitter and valuable lesson. It is now aware that the

madmen who, prodded by their leaders, might indulge in the most heinous crimes.

TINCE the first years of SINCE the first years of US control over South Viet Nam, the Vietnamese people have brought to light the atrocities of the Saigon regime instigated by its US advisors. Killing defence-less people, various tortures, Lane unultiplication of prisons and penal settlements where the jailers, familiar with American technique, combined American tecknique, combined physical tortuse with mental lavinant inspired by modern psychowar, and "sweeps" in many areas, all that has been practised on a large scale since the very haginning, let's not forget it. The "tiger cages" have been in existence since that period.

Many people then could hardly believe that the US should sponsor such a policy, and they were overtially shocked by the indiscriminate loubsings, heavier than those of the Luftmaffe, the spraying of majalm, phosphorus and "defoliants" and

(Continued page 6)

### SOUTH VIET NAM

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

GIA LAI: Three enemy convays intercepted on July 12: 34 vehicles destroyed, 179 enemy troops put out of action.

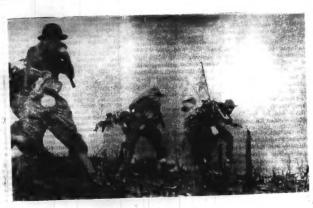
TAY NINH: An enemy military convey head-ing for Cambedia attacked on July 15: 67 vahicles wrecked, 280 men put out of action.

SAIGON: Nguyen Van Thieu's "Presidentlat place" hit by rackets on the night of July 19.

PLAF pursuing the enemy.



With the downing of a US pitetiess plane over Thanh Hea province on July 19, the total of US aircraft lost since August 5, 1964 is 3,356.



## USSR SUPREME SOVIET CONDEMNS US AGGRESSION IN INDOCHINA

At its first session on July 15 in Moscow, the USSR Suprem Soviet, Eighth Legislature, unanimously adopted a resolution strongly condemning the US imperialists' war intensification in Indochins, TASS reported.

The statement said

FL aggression by the United States of America against the freedom-loving peoples of the Indochinese peninsula i After engineering the coup d'état in Phnom Penh, the American Government has extended the tral Cambodia, thus jurther aggravating the international situation and jeopardizing peace in South-Last Asia.

The broadening of US aggression to Cambodia followed its agereed intermention in Lans.

The fruits of the industrious about of the Khmer people are eing barbarously destroyed. Schools, hospitals, cultural works and rubber plantations have been rased. The withdrawal of US troops from Cambodia, and imperiolist propaganda ploy, canno US is pursuing its intervention in that country by the agency of its accomplice in using US aircraft and other military techniques.

US troops have brazenly challenged the international agree-ments on the neutrality of Laos, preventing the various politica

evoups of this country from reaching an agreement on the ical settlement of the Lao prob-lom expounded in the decla-ration of the Lao Patriotic Front on March 6, 1970.

The latest events in Indochina gain have revealed US imperial m's plans of colonialist aggression. To quell the national libera tion movement of the peoples in the Indochinese peninsula, impose neo-colonialist vagimes on these ountries and turn the whole of indocemna into a US mintary and strategic stronghold in South-East Asla are criminal goals for which American imperialism has commisted bloody crimes in Vist Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

of American troops, the present US Administration has been stubtornly trying to place on the Asian peoples all the burden of the war it has launched against them. It has been endeavouring to implement its criminal blan crats, puppet troops and mercena-riss. The "Guam doctrine" of the US to put "Asians fight Asians" is precisely intended to achieve

In trying to reduce the losses

The "Vietnamizing" the war in South Viet Nam now under-taken by the US Government and its attempts to set up a Saigon

— Banghoh — Phnom Penh
military bloc while carrying out the Cambadia adventure are vivid illustrations of this policy.

in face of the danger of enstave-ment by imperialism, the fight-ing peoples in the Indockinese peuinsula are closing their yanhs. The Indochinese Peoples' Summil and indocamase reopies. Summit to Conference convened last April solemnity declared that from now on, the genuine parirotic force representing the 50 million people in the Indochinese peninsula would co-ordinate their efferts in the struggle against the common enamy. The struggle of the Inenemy. The struggle of the In-dochinese peoples against US imperialism and its satellites is a shining example of coverage and sang-froid. It is inspiring the peoples builling for malional in-dependence, social progress and peace to accomplish new emploits and face up to the imperialist policy of oppression, neo-calonial-ism and war.

Loyal to the peace-loving Lenin ist foreign policy, the Soviet Union strongly condemns Amer-ican aggression in Indochina. The Soviet people side with the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples who are waging a resistance full of sacrifices against aggres-

fulfilment of its sacred interna-tional duty, the Soviet Union gives a maximum support to the national liberation movement.

The USSR Supreme Soviet fully The USSR Suprama Soviet fully approves the policy and activities of the Soviet Government in contaction with the support given to the Indochinece peoples in their effort against the imparialist aggression. United by Fraternal ites to the peoples of Viet Nam, Lase and Cambodie, the Soviet Namel of the Contact of the Cont

The USSR Supreme Soviet calls on all parliamentarians in all countries and all people of good will to raise their voices against US acts of aggression in Indochina and resolutely fight for the prompt and unconditional withdrawal of all US and satellite troops from Indochina in order to ensure to the peoples there the right to decide their own destinies without

The policy of brigandage and aggression of the US ruling circle against the Visinamese, Loo and Cambodian peoples is obviously doomed to failure.

peoples who struggle for the free-dom and independence of their countries and are supported by the socialist countries and the world's peace, anti-imperialist and progressive forces, are invincible,

### Against US Sabotage of the 1954 Geneva Agreements

### LAO PATRIOTIC FRONT'S MESSAGE

ON the openion of the 16th anniversary of the signing of the 195; Geneva Agreements on In lochina and of the Month of So'idarity with the Vietnamese Struggle against US Aggression, the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front (LPF) sent its warmest congratulations to the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the heroic people of North

The message, dated July 19, 1970, denounced the US imperialists' systematic sabotage of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina during the last 16 years; it also hailed the big successes of the Vietnamese people in the struggle against US aggression and in socialist construction in the

After condemning the US imperialists' prolongation of their war of aggression in South Viet Nam with "Vietnamization" which consists in applying Nixon's doctrine of "setting Asians against Asians," the message said: "We staunchly support the ro-point overall solution of the South Viet Nam NFL and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, demanding that the US imperialists stop their war of aggression in South Viet Nam, withdraw at once US and satellite troops from there, strictly respect the sovereignty and security of the DRVN and let the Vietnamese people settle their own affairs without US interference.

In the light of the Joint Declaration of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference, the Lao people pledge stronger solidarity with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples and more resolute opposition to US aggression. The Lao people are firmly convinced that the just struggle put up by the three brother peoples for independence, peace, sovereignty and territorial integrity, with the backing of peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world, will end in victory."

### CAMBODIAN NATIONAL UNION ROYAL GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT

HE Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia issued the following statement on the occusion of the 16th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agree-

"On July 20, 1054, the heroic Victnamese, Lao and Khmer people forced French colonialism to put an end to its century-old domination especially in Viet Nam and Laos.

"The Geneva Agreements recognized and guaranteed the national independence, peace, unity and territorial integrity of each of the three countries and forbade all foreign interference in

"The United States, which "The United States, which has intervened to support French colonialism, refused to sign the Geneva Agreements and immediately undertook to violate them systematically. After preventing free and democratic elections for the unification of Viet Nam, it occupied South Viet Nam and openly committed aggression against North Viet Nam and Laos.

North Viet Nam and Laos.
"In Cambodis, US imperialism has always plotted against its national unity and its policy of neutrality, peace and independence in an attempt to turn the country linto a neo-collony and a base for aggression. It violated almost daily her

numerous casualties among procent civilians and nation al defence forces.

"In instigating the trai-torous Lon Nol Sirik Matak člique's racist and facist coup d'état of March 16," the statement went on, "the US imperialists undermined the national independence, neutrality and peace of Cambodia. On May peaco of Cambodia. On May 1st, 1970, by mounting an open invasion against Cam-bodia with its troops and the Saigon puppet troops of Thieu-Ky in order to rescue the bard-pressed Lon Nol-Sirik Matar clique, it com-mitted a heinous crims awainst the Khuyer people and mitted a heinous crime against the Khmer people and a flagrant violation of all the principles of international law and the 1954 Geneva

The crushing counterblows of the Khmer people and indignant world opinion, especially that of the Amer-ican people ican people, have forced the Nizon Administration to withdraw its troops from Cambodia Politically as well as militarily, US aggression brought bitter setbacks on its perpetrators.

Under the banner of "... Under the banner of the National United Front of Kampuchee, the Khmor people have risen like one man against the aggression of the US imperialists and their flunkeys, drive away the Lon No! - Sirik Matak clique so as to build an inde-pendence; neutral, peaceful. e, neutral, peaceful.

democratic and prosperous

The Royal Government of National Union un-equivocally made clear its refusal to participate in any negotiation or conference directly or indirectly aimed at legalizing the puppet re-gime of the traitors Lon Nol and Sirik Matak, partitionand Sirik Matak, partitioning Cambodia in any way
and camonflaging US aggression. The only just solution
in conformity with the spirit
of the Geneva Agreements
is the immediate coesation
of US aggression, the immediate, complete and uncon-ditional withdrawal of all the puppet troops of South Viet Nam, Thailand and other satellites, and the immediate pessation of all

that closely united with the trait closely united with the fraternal peoples of Viet Nam and Laos, enjoying firm sup-port and militant solidarity from the People's Republic of China, and the Democrat-ic People's Republic of ic People's Republic of Korea, the peoples of the other socialist and progres-sive countries and of the

sive countries and of the paces-and justice-loving paople in the world, the American people included, the Khmer people, under the leadership of the FUNK led by Samdeck Novodom Sihanoush, Head of State, will inevitably carry the day.

2-9-1945

2-9-1970

## HEALTH WORK D. R. V. N. in the Service of the People

DE NOUVEN VAN HUONG DRVN Health Minister

EDITOR'S NOTE - From this issue anwards, we are publishing a series of articles on the achievements of the DRVN over the last 23 years. A montis the greatest concern of the regime born from the August 1945 Revolution, we begin our series by a report on health care.

THE path travelled by the health service of the DRVN for a quarter of a century two devastating wars sepa-rated by a ten years' truce (1955-1964)has been bristled with so many obstacles that the efforts made can be remembered with

Twenty-five years ago, under French rule, our poverty stricken people were a prey to terrible disease. Cholera, smallpox, typhoid fever, pollomyelitis, as well as tuberculosis, leprosy, malaria, trachoma, leprosy, malaria, trachoma, carracterible carracterible prosy, malaria, trachoma, carracterible carracterible prosy, malaria, trachoma, carracterible carracterible prosy, malaria, trachoma, carracterible prosy, malaria, trachoma, carracterible prosy, malaria, trachoma, carracterible prosperible prosperible prosperible prosperible prosperible prosperible prosperible provides properties and prosperible prosperible provides pro syphilis, gonorrhes, cara year. Infant mortality reached frightful proportions chiefly in the coun-tryside and mountain regions where sometimes it ran to 300 or even 400 per thousand. There were for the whole country but 47 hospitals and 9 mater-nity homes, meet of them in towns and cities. On doctor attended / to the health of 180,000 inhabitants. According to official statistics, in 1938 the death rate was 26 per thousand, one of the highest in the world.

Immediately after the founding of the DRVN in September 1945, special attention was paid to public health care. However twenty days later, the aggression by the French colonialists took place in the South, and a year later encead throughout the

In the nine years that

followed, despite a fierce war, our health service— civilian as well as mili-tary—never fell short of its task. Responding to President Ho Chi Minh's appeal, doctors, pharma-cists, nurses, laboratorians, renounced urban amenitie and joined the resistance ases. Together with herbdoctors in the countryside, it set up the first therapeutic and research centres as well as the first pharmaceutical production units Medical and pharmaceutical colleges were opened to train high-level and medium cadres needed by the patience, we overcame all obstacles and did useful serious enidemic was exper-

ienced in 'the liberated some during those trying

Weard Gla

It was in the harshest conditions of the war that our service was put on its mettle on the front and in the rear. Our exertions were rewarded by our ultimate victory.

In October 1954, peace was re-established in the North. The sanitary situation was however lamen-table due to enemy occupa-tion. After nine years of war, the bealth conditions in these areas were worse than in 1945. From all parts, the patients were swarming to the hospitals. We had 4,000 hospital beds in all while the rural prophylactic network was virtually non-existent. We had but 100 doctors, hands, that is less

cise on this subject:

- Vietnamese medicine must see to the workers', mothers' and children's welfare and serve national defence. It must national defence. It must help raise the living stand-ard of the people and particularly care for the health of the national

-Prophylaxis is its fun-damental task.

— It must try to ally prophylaxis and thera-peutics in the system of dispensaries or in the principle of dispensariza-tion. Besides, in therapeutics, the patient must be tended as an organic

- It must assimilate the experience of traditional medicine in the light of

\*HE most urgent prob lem was to check epidemics, infection diseases, parasitoses and social dis eases which constantly threatened health of our people.

For the succ task, two drastic measures were carried out simul taneously. On the one hand, to fight diseases their source, to purify and disinfect the germ producing environments (drink, dejections, refuse...) and exterminate disease - propagating agents (flies, mosquitoes, rats, etc.). On the other hand, to strengthen the defence of the human body by of the human body by preventive vaccination and to deal with social diseases according to a general plan, all this, together

with the constant improve-ment of the material and cultural welfare of the

people.

Hygiene and prophylaxis, the major concern of the health service, obtained a great success. After overcoming many superstitions and bad habits, each household has now a double-tank latrine and a bathroom, and three households share a well on the average. Corporal hygiene which has come a common practice in the countryside is con-stantly reinforced by an unremitting compat against rats, fli :s, mosquitoes, bugs, lice, and other parasites. A new mode of life has been initiated in which physical culture and sports practised on a larger and larger scale. The people have become particular about the cleanliness of their foods and dwellings.

Thanks to vaccination carried out massively, cholera and smallpox peared completely as early as 1957, poliomyelitis in 1961, while typhoid fever has been regressing.

Against social diseases, a vigorous action has been taken. Trachoma has ceased to be a scourge: from 1955 to 1963, over 11 million people had their eyes exam-ined, 8 million received treatment and 180,000 were operated upon chiefly for entropion. The emergency operations due to wide-

consolidated our sanitary network step by step. spread rural surgical antennac could be performed in nac could be performed in time in districts and villages. In 1964 alone, 47,056 cases of such operations were recorded in communal dispensaries out of 59,212 cases for the whole country.

> Thanks to Soviet assistance, a ten-year plan to combat malaria has been set on foot. At the beginning of 1961, anti-malaria committees were set up in villages and mountainous regions. The crusade against marsh fever began in 1962. In four years of strenuous efforts, that terrible endem-

The number of malarian patients in some provinces has decreased as follows:

Thai Nguyen: from 9.25% 1957 to 0.014% in

Nghe An: from 8.8% in 1958 to 0.11% in 1964; Ha Giang : from 10.76%

Since the end of 1964, malaria has been on the verge of extinction in the

In the struggle against tuberculosis, vaccination of dead BCG and ambulatory treatment by associating INH to biogen stimulines or to bacillus subtilis have lowered the death rate to 8% in 1964 as against 25% in 1958. The percentage of cases of children having primo - infection and tuberculous meningitis also drops

With regard to leprosy we have restored the old leper-sanatoriums and built three new centres capable of accommodating 4,000 of accommodating 4,000 patients. The biggest one, at Quyah Lap, which can house 2,600 patients, is provided with up-to-date conveniences and a great quantity of medical material. In ten years, 5,008 patients have been treated in these centres and 1.510 completely cured, have returned to normal life.

Mothers and children's welfare has been satisfactory. Childbirth mortality was 0.4% in 1964 as against 20% under colonialism. Pre-natal death rate was only 25.8% in 1963.

(To be continued)

the medical an important province at present. But these cadres had been tempered by the resistance; their combativeness and devotion most praiseworthy.

Such a shortage of cadres made it harder to wipe aftermaths of colonialism and war which had played havoc among an ana population.

The directives of the Viet Nam Workers' Party to the medical services were quite clear and con-

frame of mind and interests. - It must be self-reliant. organize its branch through hard work and thrifting while making the most of valuable friendly aid.

- Its organization must rely on the masses. It must consequently seek to educate the masses and follow a line which does

not run counter to their

Thanks to this line, we were able to solve during the ten years of peace (1955-1964) our most funproblems

## FOR A POLITICAL SOLUTION TO THE LAO PROBLEM

N the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the signing of the 1002 Geneva Agreements on Lass (July 23), the CC of the Las Patriotic Front has made public a Memorandum regarding the escala-tion of the war of aggression in Laos by the Nixon Administration and the settlement of the Lao problem.

The Memorandum comprises 3

t. US intervention and aggress and its systematic sabotage of the

z. Application of the Nixon doc trine and escalation of the war of aggression in Laos.

The fight in self-defence of the Lao people and the will for peace of the Lao patriotic forces.

The document devotes considerable see to the and part.

Backed by bard facts, it condenus the innumerable crimes committed by the US imperialists against the

 Escalation in logistic supply, in the supply of US military per-sonnel and in the use of US combat troops in the " special war."

Frantic beefing up of the pup-pet army with the "special forces" as the chief shock force and reinforcement of the latter's base camps Intensified bombing of Lao

Incursions into the liberated zone with Operation Kon Kiel against

the Kieng Khoang - Plain of Jara area as a typical example of the application of the Nixon doctrine in Laos, an escalation of the ground war by the Nixon Administration

Increasing use of troops of the Thai regular army in the "special war" and preparations for new war escalation in Laos within the framework of the application of the Nixos doctrine on an Indochinese scale,

Concerning the good will and peace concerning the good will and peace desire of the Laos partiotic forces, the Memorandum underscores the soundness of the 3-point Declaration of March 5, 1970 of the CC of the Lao Patriotic Front on a political solution to the Lao problem. But, the Memorandum points out, "up now, the peaceful settlement of the Lao problem on the basis of the Lao Patriotic Front's 5-point proirer. No facilities have been pro vided for the Lao parties concerned to meet at the same table, the imme-diate obstacle being continued US bombing of Lao territory."

As a proof of the good will and peace desire of the Lao patriotic forces, the Memorandum quotes from the June 12, 1970 message sent by Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Lao Patriotic Front CC, to Prince Souvanna Phouma: "I reaf-firm that the 5-point statement on March 6, 1970 by the Lao Patriotic Front constitutes a sound basis for the settlement of the Lao problem. The LPF is ready to meet the other Lao parties concerned immediately after the complete and unconditional

cemation of the US bombardments against Lao territory."

This was a new effort full of good will made by the LPF in the settlement of the Lao problem.

" Prince Sanvanna Phones must "Prince Souvana Faouria must adopt a serious attitude and stop cluding the question of ending US bombing. If he refuses to free himself from the pressure by the US and the ultra-reactionaries in Viantiane and keeps pleading for the escalation of the US war of aggres-sion and intensified bombing of Laos' territory, he will have to bear full responsibility for the conse-quences of his actions.

"Since the US has committed intervention and aggression in Laos and sabotaged the 1962 Geneva Agreesaboraged the 1992 Colema Agree-ments, it must stop its intervention and aggression, end its saborage of the Geneva Agreements, and thoroughly respect these agreements; it absolutely has no right to bomb the territory of Laos, an independent and sovereign country. Since of Lace' territory, it must put a halt to the bombing without laying down any conditions. The cessation of US bombings will create a favourable climate for the Lao parties concerned to meet at an

"Should the Nixon Administration stablorally continue to escalate its war of aggression and increase bombing raids on Laos' territory, it would have to totally answer for all sequels of these acts. Exercising their legitimate rights to and people are resolved to counter all escalations taken by the Nixon Administration, and will deal more stinging blows at the US aggressors and their lackeys if they obdurately

"The Lan Patriotic Front exencetly "The Lao Patriotic Front earmently calls upon the signatories to the 1962 Geneva Agroements on Loos, peace- and justice-loving countries international democratic organizations, the American people and the world's peoples at large to give atronger support to the Lao people's legitimate straggle, to resolutely demand that the Nixon Administrations of the control of the country of the control of demand that the Nikon Administra-tion strictly implement the 1962 Geneva Agreements, stop its inter-vention and aggression in Laos first and foremost, end its war escalation and put a complete and unconditional halt to the bombing of Laos' territory.

"In the light of the Joint Declaration of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference, with widespread and vigorous approval and support from the peace- and justice-loving people in the world, the entire Lao people united millions as one man, braving all difficulties and all sacrifices, and standing shoulder to namese and Khmer peoples, will certainly defeat the US aggressors and realize a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos, thereby doing their share in making Indochina a genuinely independent and peaceful

### Laos

## 1.500 US Aircraft **Downed or Destroyed** on the Ground

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With an F-1C recently grounded in Sam Neus, the Lao patriotic armed forces have so far bagged 1,500 US planes. Commenting on this remarkable exploit, the Hanoi daily Nhan Dan wrote:

destruction against stooges have met with a years, the US imperialists Lao armed forces and have committed countless beable. The criminal actions evenes against the Lao of the enemy cannot impede broble. They have made use the forward worth of the of up-to-date aircraft of Lao revolution. every description, including B-52's against civilians, cities, villages, pagodas and crops in the liberated cone. They have introduced into Laos US 'advisors' and American and Thai troops. intensified armament 'aid' to the rightist farces and thrown them into inroads into the liberated sone. Such savage 'special war methods have no other purpose than to crush thelao people's effort for independence, neutrality and peace and to turn Laos into a US neo-colony and military base,

Nevertheless their aggres- the Lan people."

N their are war of sion and the attacks by their Laus over the bast six stubborn resistance from the

> "In addition to the recent successes in the Plain of Jars (Niong Khoang province), Attopen, Saravane and many other localities, the destruction of 1.500 US aircraft highlighted the ardent patriotism, revo-Intionary heroism as well as high combativeness of the Lan armed lones and people under the clearsighted leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front headed by Prince Southanouroug, and marked a heavy failure of the US invadors in their air ar of destruction against

#### DRYN FOREIGN MINISTRY'S STATEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

masterminded the coup d'état and openly sent troops to invade Cambodia, the Khmer people under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, rallied around the Royal Government of National Union of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and insplementing the political program of the National United Front of Kampuchea, have won tremendous gains in their fight against the US aggres-sors and the Lon Noi-Sirik Matak clique heachmen of the US.

The Lao people under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front headed by Prince Souphanouvong have been frustrating the "special war" of the US and have been credited with ever greater achievements in their fight to defend the 1962 Geneva in their light to detend the 1902 teneva Agreements and preserve and consolidate the liberated area, advancing toward a really peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, united and prosperous Laos.

democratic, united and prosperous Laon.

The peciple of the three Indochinese countries, now as in the past, have set their minds on safeguarding the principles of the Genéva Agreements, vize, independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity for each country. The four points of the Geovernment of the Democratic Republic of Vice Nam, the ten-point overall solution of the South Vict Nam. National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the five point solution to the Lao problem proposed by the Lao Patriotic Front, the March 23, 1970 five-point Declaration on Cambodia by Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, and the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples have all comprehensively and clearly reflected these principles.

In his appeal on July 20, 1969 President Ho Chi Minh said: "The defeat of the US imperialists is already evident: still they have not given up their evidengin of clinging to the southern part of

our country. Our armed forces and people throughout the country, millions as one man, upholding revolutionary heroism, and fearless of sacrifices and hardships, are determined to carry on and step up the resistance war, with the firm resolve to fight and win, till complete withdrawal of US troops and the total collapse of the puppet army and administration, in order to liberate the South, defend the North and proceed toward the peaceful reunifi-cation of the country." Acting upon the teachings of venerated President Ho Chi Minh and carrying out his sacred Testamann and carrying out an sacred resument, the Vietnamese people will persevere in, and step up, the light to defeat the US "Vietnamization" of the war plan in the South, foil all US provocative acts against the North, defend and build the socialist North and fulfil their task as the great rear toward the great front line. They are resolved to strengthen their military solidarity with the fraternal Khmer and Lao peoples is the fight against the US aggressors and their henchmen till complete victory, to achieve at all cost the fundamental national rights of the the fundamental national rights of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries which have been recognized and guaran-teed by the 1954 Gamva Agreements. No arrogant threat can shake the iron will of the peoples of the three Indochinese coun-

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam express their profound gratitude to the Governments and peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, the peace and justice-loving countries, international organizations and conferences, the world's peoples and the American people for their sympathy and valuable support.

The Vietnamese people are firmly convinced that all their friends in the world will afford greater assistance to the just struggle of the Vietnamese as well as other Indochinese peoples till total victory.

### HEAD OF STATE SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK'S SEVENTH MESSAGE

SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK, Head of State of Cambodia and President of the National United Front of Kampuckea sent on July 17 his seventh message to the Cambodian nation.

The message was strongly critical of the monstrons crimes com-mitted by the American aggressors and their kenchuen in Saigon, Phnom Penh and Banghoh against Cambodia and called on the cutire Khmer people to resolutely step up their struggle to liberate the Fatherland from the grips of the US and its lackeys.

The message mentioned two characteristics of the present situation

t - In Phnom Penh city, the traitorous reactionaries and lackeys 1 — In Phnom Penh city, the traitorous reactionaries and lackeys of the US imperialists aggistically lead a luxarious life of feedal lords. They are completely indifferent to the extremely miserable fato of the 6,500,000 follow-countrymen living outside Phnom Penh who are suffering from the catastrophic consequences of a cruel and devastating war variable for, provoked and imposed on our people, by the traitorous reactionaries and lackeys themselves, by their US imperialist masters and the superior of the Superior and Pangkok traitors.

s — Another characteristic of the present situation of our Kanpuchea is the contrast between the security and comfort that Lon Nol and company are living in and the permission given in exchange to their US mastern and others to destroy at will our given in exchange to meet to meeters and others to destroy at will our country, our provinces, our districts and our villages and to oppress at will our population while robbing, plundering, raping, beating torturing, mutilating and killing them.

After stressing that the entire Khmer people, in face of US imperialists and their lackeys' barbarous aggression, have rizen up in arms, resolved to safeguard their beloved Motherland in defiance of any difficulty, the message put forth the following objectives of the Khmer people's revolution:

Regain the national independence, neutrality and territorial integrity which the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Sim Var and Ngoc Thanh have sold to US imperialism and its lackeys in Saigon

Ngoc Thanh have sold to US imposition of the Re-catablish democracy and the royal constitution transpled

Re-catablish democracy and the royal constitution transpled and which has replaced them with an underioot by the Lon Nol gang which has replaced them with an intolerable fascist regime and martial law.

— Build a new life for the people based on social justice, people's

— Build a new life for the people based on social justice, people's democracy and progressiveness conforming to the political programme of the FUNK (our people have already begun living such a new life in the liberated zones, provinces district and villages, where it has been possible to establish people's administration, people's justice and the second of the people of the peo

The message embhasized :

The overriding obligation of every true Khmer, every patriot, every Khmer worthy of the name is to rise up in arms and make revolution to drive out of the national territory for all time the traitorous Lon Noi gaug, is masters, the US imperialists, and its submasters, the fascist Thies-Ky group and the Thenon-Praphs ellque. Only armed struggle and revolution by our nation will be able

radically to eliminate fascism, its criminal promoters, its accomplices, the corrupt big capitalists and Yankee imperialism. Only armed struggle and revolution will make it possible for our

country to advance and become prosperous, achieve economic independence, social justice and people's democracy. The message warned the Buddhist clergy and the Royal Family

The message warned the Buddhist clergy and the Royal Family against the propagated of the Lom Not gang:

. Can our clergy and our Royal Family have confidence in such individuals as these? Those who have shamelessly betrayed the national monarchy without any reason have shown perficious ingratitude to the throne to which they owe everything—could such persons not betray the nation, religion and Motherland?

Our people in the countryside are extremely clearighted: they clearly see the indoor feature of this gong to refuse to follow them, they energetically retines and of the second refuse to follow them.

The duty of our fellow-countrymen from other social segments,

The duty of our fellow-countrymen from other social segments, that is to say, soldiers, policy, functionaries, merchants, industrialists, young and old intellectuals, is to take pity on our unhappy Motherland and to rise up courageously to put an end to the intolerable regime of Lon Noi and, shoulder to shoulder with the FUNK, with the people of the countryside, with the people a ramy of national liberation, to struggle to drive the US neo-colonialist imperialists and their Saigon and Bampfok lackoys completely out of our country

In conclusion, the message said: There is not a shadow of a doubt in anyone that those who have There is not a snadow of a quotier in anyone that those was have committed and are committing horrible crimes of treason against the nation and people, selling out their own country, destroying and reducing to sakes their own Motherland, and provoking and generating war are indeed the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak — Sim Var — Ngoc

ing war are indeed the Lon Noi — Sills Banasa.

The outcome of this war can only be favourable to our people. The victorious Khmer people will not fail to set up a people's tribunal to try this gang and its principal accomplices and other principal. supporters."

The most severe punishment awaits all the principal traitors and

The most severe paintainent awate an it as principal traitors and they will not be able to do any more harm to our Kampucha. Once and for all rid of these debumanized individuals, our Kamer country, nation and people will have a radiant, peaceful, prosperous, dignified future in the world community of sovereign nations.

HE features of everyone of the bullets, the resourceful liberation young fighters could be clearly fighters managed to break through young fighters could be clearly seen in a bright moonlit night. Their uniforms were still muddy. The smell of porcas were stru muday, The smell of porcas was still coming out of the guns they were carrying on their shoulders. They were light-ers of the Cambodian National Liber-ation Army just bach from a successful attack on Prev Vene city.

Hundreds of fellow-countrymen lining the roads mobbed them after their new exploits and extended to them warm invitations.

" Please come and take a rest in my home." the combatants were told. "How many Americans have you killed? How many 'Phen Ko' Saigon The Cambodian National Liber-ation Armymen, though familian

with such moving scenes since they won the battle of Prey Veng were so

Fighting in co-ordination with the tirst detachment, the second detach ment of the NLA hacked its way into the centre of the city and put out of action the enemy stationed in the market area. Under the fierce

one harricade after another and

chose a vantage ground so uspe out the enemy gun-nests. By one o'clock on fully 15, the enemy troops around the Cav Nang junction had been completely knocked out. The rem-

nants herriedly fell back to the market area. Taking advantage of this circumstance, lighters of the NLA softly mounted an action on the building where officers of the Saigon puppet troops were digging

in, forcing them to exacuate the

# Second Attack on Prey Veng City

overwhelmed by the enthusiastic re-ception that they were at a loss for an appropriate answer. Some tell as detachment had approached the loyably shy as a young girl before a market area and both detachments, an appropriate answer. Some jell as lovably shy as a young girl hejore a stranger, holding a cigarette in one hand and a bowl of coconut milk in the other. Their expression was one of complete perplexity. Many were those who did not know what to do before a flurry of hands stretching out to invite them to come along. "How hind-looking they are!" an old lady exclaimed in a voice full of affection mingled with some compassion. This poperty-stricken mother could hardly imagine that the liber-ation fighter: were so gentle, and to think that they had stormed the encmy lair in Prey Veng city and routed the Saigon puppet marines nich-named "Mad Buffaloes" was some-

thing past her comprehension.

The battle beganon the night of func the obstice legacy in the lightly the 4, when unit X. of the Cambollian National Liberation Army sprang a surprise attach on the semi-mental state of the surprise of the including the governor's residence, the storage area and the market area (where the Saigon puppet ma-rines were positioned). They opened up from all directions at the same time, and like sharp buings, thrust into the centre of the city and drove wedges into the enemy forces, For the first few minutes, the anemy reacted juriously. Two hattalions of the Saigon puppet marines, one hattalion of the main force of the Lon Nol army and two companies of their security forces formed a solid delence line in the northern sector of the city. The enemy had dug many fortifications under houses on stilts, made holes in the brick walls and covered many streets with ma-chine-guns. Yet, after thirty minutes of Jurious fighting, the Jirst detach-ment of the National Liberation Army approached the Cay Naug innction. Braving a barrage of

split in small groups, closed in ou the enemy. Their murderous machine-gun fire pinned down the recalci-trant enemy troops that were putting ub a last-ditch resistance.

At 5 a.m. share, in the dim links of a dawning day, men of the two detachments reported to the command that they had converged on the appointed place.

Then, under the cover of heavy machinegun and mortar fire, a unit of the second detachment pressed their attack home and unped out an enemy platoon stubbornly holding out in a house to the right of the

out in a house to the right of the market area. By 9, and, the National Liberation Army had controlled two-thirds of the city.

When lighting was raging, citizens in many streets emerging from the bullet-ridden walls and underground. shelters went in search of the liberation fighters. Many brought biscuits and lemonade to the latter and offered to serve as guides in the mopping up of remaining enemy soldiers and local tyrants still hiding in some kouses.

At whom home, Saigon fighter planes indiscriminately bombed many places in the city. Then at helicopters dropped a battalion of troops into the city to join the remnants of the routed units at the market area in an atlempt to strike with the likestion forces from helicopt. at the liberation forces from behind. Hut no sooner had the Saigon rein-forcements landed than they came under violent fire from a detackment of Unit N. lying in ambush. The enemy tentative counter-attack was broken there and then. Again, the enemy signalled for wanton air and artillery bombardments on the town.

(Continued page 7)



I on Not coldiers engagnating their dead

Opinion) carried a report by five South Vistnames students on the atrocities they had suffered at the hands of the agents of the US-Saigon regime during thirteen nonths' detention in the now Jamous Con Son jail.

In their report submitted to the puppet "Lower House," the stu-dents said they could only describe a very minimal part of the condi-

The students challenged any responsible organs of the Saigon dministration to question the cuthfulness of the facts they de-

They related their illegal arrest and detention by the US and puppets lefore they were sent to Poulo ondor, and said:

"On arriving on the island we ere 'welcomed' by more than on 'discipline enforcing' agents who specialized in beating. Under a hail of blows we read a hail of blows we ran as fast as we ould to the camp. A sexagenaprovince received most of the teating that day for he was too weak to walk."

#### A Hall on Surth

A FTER one day in the camp cages' and our legs were shackled from that day till our release. A 'tiger cage' is a small cell of some 3 metres by 1.5 metres built in an area completely isolated from the rest of the camp by high walls. They pushed all the five of us into a 'cage.' On an average each of us had less than forty continuetres of floor space to lie on and do every normal function of a burnan body. Thus we were told to lie still with our shackled legs and not to sit up even during our meal-

"The 'cages' are separated by a one-metre thick stone wall and the only 'door' is a small aperture which was shut all day and night scept for a few minutes when our meals were pushed in. The ceiling transversal iron bar from which the prison wardens ould watch every movement of us.

"We were forbidden to ofter a word all day and any infringement of this bizarre rule would be met with a serious flogging or 'boxing'

by the 'discipline enforcing' agents. Even when the sanitation bucket was overbrimmed and excrement spread all over the floor we could not ask for help. On raining could not ask for help. On raining days water freely poured down from the tile roof which had long been left in disrepair. On windy days, we were practically buried in a storm of sand and dust. The floor itself was littered with pebbles and earth that added up year after year."

Prison Diet: Rico Mixed with Sand and Pabbles, Live Lizards, a Substitute for Meat.

A common diet is applied to all the more than 8,000 political prisoners

so rotten that it became as bitter as quinine. In fact, it is the same kind of fish used by South Viet Nam farmers as fertilizer.

"For many years in the 'tigor cages' we never saw a vogetable plant of any kind nor any other thing that is green.

"Owing to the prolonged lack of vegetable and meat, meet of our teeth and gums were in a serious condition. We had no other way than to eat even the wild leaves they gave us for toilet paper. We had even to seek for criclerts, dung beetles, lice and any other insects and the serious serious of the conto fall from the ceiling. Every time

THE COLUMN THE PARTY OF THE PAR Testimonies of Saigon Students on Poulo Conder

## FIVE IN A "TIGER CAGE"

and prisoners of common offences including women and children as well as over 2,300 detainees awaiting

"All the year round, the prisoners were given only two dishes, namely dried fish and a kind of rotten fish pickle. As for the rice, apart from being of the lowest quality, it was rationed at minimal quantity.

"To restrict to the minimum the quantity of food allotted to the prisoners, the wardens resorted to various methods: first, they allowed us only three minutes to take our meals, secondly they ordered the rice to be cooked with plenty of water so that it became a sort of paste which could hardly sustain hunger for a few hours. Thirdly, before giving us the rice ration the wardens have taken care to mix it with sand and small pebbles,

"As for the dried fish, it hardly

rogation, on our way back to the prison cell we would not lorget to pick up some wild leaves on the roadside which we gave to those of us who most needed them.

"We were allowed two 'meals and also two drinks, per day, each of a condensed milk can. To cope with the furnace-like heat in the cell, we had to drink ore another's urine and even the sewage oozing from sanitation buckets.

" This diet has left most of us with "This diet has left most of us with the most dangerous diseases like stomach trouble, indigestion, ulcer, tuberculosis, gangrens.. to say nothing of the diseases and defor-mities caused by the beatings and tortures. Added to all this harshness strict prohibition of any mutual help among the prisoners.
For instance, if any one of us was caught giving a spoonful of porridge of his ration to a sick mate, he was immediately thrushed by the prison

water was being brought in, the prison guards fettered our legs to a steel bar and ordered us to squat by groups of five. Then from above they showered a barrel of water on us. Of course, the water had not the time to ness all over

#### 1,000 Specialists in Terture

"THE US and puppets have sent to Poulo Condor over 1,000 thugs to torture the detainees. These mon had all been convicted serious offences on the mainla and meted sentences ranging from and meted sentences ranging from five years of imprisonment to hard labour for life or death. Many of them had been in the puppet army and later transformed by US-puppet agents into professional torturers. They were promised re-prieves and commutations and given awards in terms of money, liquor, proceditars.

"In fact, many of the torturers have been set free after killing many political prisoners. One of the latest methods they used against the Poulo Condor prisoners consists in pouring powdered lime on the prisoners to make them suffocate, prisoners to make them suffocate, lose consciousness or vormit blood. They also struck with iron bars our beads, needs and ospecially our beads, needs and ospecially bodies. Once in December 1990, begustak killed two women prisoners by pouring a full bucket of powdered line into a women's cell. On May 3: 1970, they killed sucher seven by the same nethod. No less brutal is the use of pris-oners as guinea pigs for poisons."

The report also referred to the are said to be made out of a kind of steel called "FS" supplied as aid by the US. These shackles have sprocket-like iron teeth that eat into your flesh and cause malignant tumors on your feet.

Anyone who dared raise protests sent to the "Cell Number Two" which is a sort of semi-circular cell that would kill the prisoners in a short period

Cries such as "A man is dving in our room !", "Someone has died in our room !" were frequently heard from the " tiger cages.

## Men and ...

the Con Son tieer cases.

has those who have tallowed the developments in Viel Nam, the crimes pernetrated by the US over these last few years are but the continuation on a larger cale of those committed since the outset and are but their Ingical and inenitable sequel. It is the very nature of the verime. Washington's neo-colonialist policy, which remains the underlying

The intention to enslave a highly politically conscious proble who have liberated half of their country and achieved lar-reaching democratic reforms necessarily leads to the most inhuman and cruel methods and

the ubiquitous resistance of that people should be overcome, all the national conscience and sense of human dignity should be obliterated. For, it is necessary to find or rather " turn out" millions of traitors, soldiers, policemen, torturers and slaughtermen. It is necessary to resort to terror, physical force, corruption, blachmail, psychological manibulation.

The Vietnamese foudals and adventurers who have been serving the American dollar have had long-standine experience in repression. acquired from their association with the French colonialists. Their Yankee air and land forces to fire masters have perjected it at all that is moving,

made available by US economy and science To all that should be added vacism and the traditional violence of the American society, the Sun My revelations and practices. For to this effect, The fact that the GIs or puppet troops collect the ears of their victims or remove their livers in cold blood, that US officers have gathered women and children shot dead, that torturers visit atrocities upon detainees, can touch off a righteous indignation in the world. But the world's peoples must understand that those who, sitting in their air-conditioned offices, sine orders to flatten towns and villages with B-52s. to spray millions of gallons of chemicals over vast areas, to hard all the rural population in strategic hamiets,

those who delimit " free

hilling" areas for the US

with modern faccist methods

and the technical means

those who have unleashed aircraft against factories. dame, hospitale, schools in the DRVN to wipe out the gains of dozens of years of abour, are more guilty than the GI who on orders from. his commander, empties his clips on women and chil-

US imperialism and the reactionary forces in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos have but up a desperate struggle to check the forward march of our peoples. The degree of their barbarity is proportionate to the gravity their predicament, and also to the huge means put at their disposal by modern techniques. Neo - colonialism and neo-fascism go hand in hand. The fight against crimes and against atrocities could not be waged fruitfully if it is not be linked to a stubborn and persistant effort, against the neocolonial policy, against Wash-

BY calling the patriots who resist them "tigars" and impound. ing them in "cages," the Americans and their stoness indirectly pay tribute to their heroism for the detaiwaes have withstood all ill-treatments and torture. In fact, the real tigers, those who unscrupulously devour human flesh and have lost all human teeling, are those who direct that largescale genocidal operation against the Vietnamese, Lao and Khmer peoples. Facing these tigers are men - in the full meaning of the word - the fervent patriots laving social justice, who are resolved to detend to the bitter and the independence and treedom of their country. No doubt that it is men, not tigers, who

#### IN THE UNITED STATES

## New Protests Against Viet Nam War

from the United States, 100 senators of Representatives recently met in an anti-war " bipar tisan conference " in Wash-ington to urge speedy with-drawal of all US troops from South Viet Nam and a "set date" for this withdrawal.

At the gathering which was part of a three-week campaign initiated by many senators against the Viet Nam war, several speakers including senators Hughes, Thomas Ragic PaterDominick, William Fulright, former Ambass Harriman, ex-chief of the US delegation to the Paris etc., came out against Nixon's "Vietnamisation" f the war and his con tinuance in power of the Saigon triumvirate and pro-longation of the war of aggression in Viet Nam.

Senators Hatfield and Mc Govern, Democrats, pressed for the pull-out of all US troops from South-east Asia before June 30, 1971, affirming that their osal was supported by many senators, den and republican alike.

A CCORDING to AP, the International League of Women for Peace and Freedom in the US has called on all American women to launch an "economic war" against the US aggression in Viet Nam.

on July 9, about 50 women among them Mrs Coretta Scott King, widow of Martin Luther King, call-ed an "emergence" to organize on a world scale a war against

Katherina L. Camp, President of the League declar-ed: "We ask women throughout the country to refrain from shopping on the first Saturday every month and boycott goods manufactured by those firms that are the chief supplies of the war."

On July 11, an important group of peace militants went from Washington to Edgewood (Maryland) in an attempt to plant a " tree of cal warfare centre in protest against the bloody war conducted by the US in Viet Nam. Police made many arrests. On July 12, Senator Mc Govern went on the air to condemn the US administration for allowing the Thieu-Ky-Khiem troiks to imprison thousands of South Vietnamese patriots and seeking to keep it in

ON July 16, in co-ordination with anti-war actions of American GIs in other parts of the GIs in other parts of the US many troops at Fort Benning (Georgia) set up a popular tribunal to arraign the US government and the warmongers who had ordered systematic massacres of

inglorious death and squan-dered more than 30 billion dollars per year of the American people. On the same day, many GIs at Carson (Colorado), Bliss (Texas), Dix (New Jersey) and marines at Pendleton base (California) as well as numerous personnel at various military bases in the d States staged diversified anti-militarist activi-

It was at Fort Benning that the US authorities had tried lieutenant Wil had tried lieutenant Wil-liam Calley, the man who had personally directed the mass slayings at My Lai (Son My) in South Viet Nam. With this farce, US government wanted to shift on some scapegoats all the blame for the crimes of which itself was the perpetrator.

The popular tribunal, set up in Colombus (Georgia) where Fort Benning is located, is put under the aus-pices of the Colombus Peace Upholding Patriots' Organization and the editoria paper Rsp published by a group of soldiers at Benning. It won the support of the Mobilization Committee of Atlanta, the New Mobilization Committee in the US, the Revolutionary Youth Movement and other mass organizations.

On July 17, US doctor fajorie Nelson denounced

to the Sub-Commission for Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives the infamous regime of detention and detention and torture applied by the US and the puppers in South Viet Nam. She reported that some political prisoners at an interrogation contre had told her how electric shocks had been sent into their ears, breasts and genitals. Political prisoners of

both sexes also revealed to her that they had been hung up by their legs for hours and forced to absorb nauscating substances.

She also testified to the sub-commission that dozens of detainces had been savagely beaten during the interrogation, that she had seen proofs of hysterical reactions caused by the electric torture such as shivering and fever which were at first taken for symptoms of malaria, par-ticularly among women.

These women had all been applied electric shocks at the centre of interro-gation, Mrs Nelson said, and at night, electric light would provoke hysterical reactions mentioned above.

Doctor Nelson said from September 1968 to October 1969 she had attended to several victims in a prison several victims in a prison near the interrogation centre of Quang Ngai province not far from My Lai, site of the now famous mass murders.

She related that

SAIGON.

cases in which gravely sick or wounded people under her care were taken to the

The provincial prison of Quang Ngai, she said, which was built by the French to accommodate 500 inmates was keeping from 800 to 1,000 detainess at the time she stayed there, 80% of whom were political price

FROM July 5 to 7, Black Americans in Asbury Park, a small town of 20,000, half of them Black, took to the streets to protest against repression and racial discrimination. They demanded that Nixon im-prove the conditions of the Black, give them jobs, put an end to racial segregati

Violent clashes broke out between demonstrators and the police and paratroops called in by the US authorities who imposed a curfew throughout the town.

Black Americans in Michigan mounted on July 11 a similar action. Violent a similar action. Violent scuffles took place through-out the night between Black people and the police who opened fire on the demonstrators. On the same night. racists in New Bedford (Massachusetts) fired on the Black population in the town. Local authorities p.m. to 6 a.m. in these two towns and down savagely on the Black

76th Plenary Session of Paris Conference on Viet Nem (July 23, 1970)

### **DRVN** Delegation Stresses Nixon's Responsibility

DINH Ba Thi, representative of the PRG of the RSVN, said:

In the name of the DRVN

'Only when in South Viet Nam there does not remain a single US aggressor nor a dictatorial and fascist puppet nistration, like that Thieu-Ky-Khiem, and when a coalition government is formed in which all the political forces which stand for South Viet Nam's independence, peace and neutrali-ty are represented, can the right of the South Vietnam-

In the name of the DRVN Administration is responsible for the prolongation of its war of aggression in South Viet Nam and the extension of that war to the whole of Indoching and for the present adlock of the Paris Conference. He also condemned the US for the bombardments of some regions of the DRVN on July 19, 20 and 21.

## Second Attack...

ese people to self-determina-

(Continued from base 5)

At 4 p.m. following bar-rages of artillery fire, the enemy remnants at the enemy remnants at the market area and the Saigon new counter-attack in the centre of the city. But this time, too, they were fiercely intercepted by the liberation fighters. At 6, p.m. they had to withdraw a good

distance from the market area and regrouped there in anticipation of a new assault by the liberation forces.

Thus, after a day and a night of fighting in the heart of Prey Veng city, the fighters of Unit X. of the Cambodian National Liber-ation Army inflicted heavy casualties on three enemy battalions, wiped out oper 200 enemy troops, mostly of the Saigon puppes army. (By a FUNE Information

#### (Continued from bare 8) And for the toncist in transit

control on the districts and

the families. Vet the city

broke loose from it. Strikes,

and demonstrations took

place in quick succession, and

out of law bounds, because no official of policeman

dared enter these areas with-

out the escort of whole ba-

Our readers may still re-

member the big movements

which, since 1954, have rock-

ed Saigon and other South

Vietnamese cities: demon-

strations for peace, for respect

and against Diem, Khanh and

Ky, workers of textile mills,

for the Geneva Agreen

talions of troops.

and the superficially informed foreign journalist, the city Yesterday and Today was but an immense brothel If the speculators, the corrupt generals, the taxi-girls and of the power station and arms tering a guerilla. Saigethe torturers gave themselves and fuel depots on strike, the wall in the city, inducing students, school pupils and people to believe that Amer-Buddhists constantly battling against a fascist and corrupt ican influence was deep and bound to last indefinitely regime. And how can we the resiliency and the soul of orget the unforgettable days the city were elsewhere. The of Tel 1968 when Saigonese police had tried hard to beef in co-ordination with the up its strength, perfect its people's forces coming from armaments, devise the most sophisticated methods of torture, and impose a strict without, assaulted the US Embassy, the US-puppet

General HQ buildings,

"Presidential Palace"

US bases.

Saigon has never been and will never be this sanctuary. this impregnable base the Yankee strategists thought they could build on South Viet Nam soil. Tens of thousands of policemen, some 100 battalions and thousands of tanks, planes and helicopters are responsible for the defence of Saigon. Around the city. within a radius of dozens of kilometres, B-52 bombing, artillery shelling and toxic chemical spraying have raced to the ground or blotted out everything susceptible of shel-

remains a volcano on which the Yankee occupier and his valets can never sleep in even the war invalids have

of Triph Hoai Duc remain true here: the souls are valiant more than ever; more than over they treasure justice and more than ever they detest money - the dollar. And like Trinh Hoai Duc, we also of the same stuff.

#### TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the improvement in the We apologise for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your sug-gestions as they will helf us to terus you more efficiently in future.



fundamental claim, comn to all that of national indea real catalyst.

Saigon was the centre which gave start to numer-ous movements, and all the patriotic novements born elsewhere had powerful re-cercusations in this restless. percussions in this restless city. Strikes of Ha Son work-ers (1912), of workers who ding the Kinh Doi canal, of ong the kinn los cames, or scames (1919), general achool strike of 1925 on the occa-sion of the funerals of the patriot Phan Chu Trinh, let alone the multiple actions of various associations and Phan Boi Chau, Zuy Phan Chu Trinh,

o to join a simple strike. The repression of 19 1030

With the growth of the national and social move-ment and the advent of the Popular front in France in 1936, legal activities could be stepped up. Strikes were followed by meetings. Intelfollowed by meetings. Intellectuals, tradesmen and employers joined workers and students in laying down claims, domonstrating, founding associations and journals, and petitioning. Saigno was literally a political bechive. Hundreds of thousands of result thus were awakened Internity is political bechive. Hundreds of thousands of people thus were awakened to political consciousness and learned to reason and to organize themselves.

This amet was going to particularly valuable when hen in 1938-39, renewed slonial repression hard hit iet Nam. Summary execucolonial rep.
Viet Nam. Summary executions and mass deportations
which followed up the
unauxcoodul uprising of
matter 1940 could in no unaucceefful uprising of November 1940 could in no way strangle the national movement. Until 1945, the Japanese police joined efforts with the French police in an attempt to subdue Saigon. But under a legal cover, or above all with clandestine structure deep cover or above all with clandestine structures deep-rooted among the popular masses, the national movement con-tinued, preparing the ground for future developments.

History was fast moving.
On the night of August 24,
to August 25, 1945, one
million people, Saignonee and
inhabitants of outlying villages, rose up then paraded
in the streets. This tidal
wave swept out the pupper
pro-Japanees administration.
ed amidst an indeacribable
estitueismen. enthosizem

ON Sept. 23, 1945, as-sisted by the Anglo-Indian forces, the French launched their first attack against Saigon (and French launched their first attack against Saigon (and Viet Nam). The unarmod Saigonese fought back reso-lutely. For weeks, atrikes, sabotages and street harass-ments pinned down colonial-ist forces in the city and destroyed an important int forces in the city and destroyed on Important amount of material and many boy, Le Van Tam, Init down his manual trains. A young boy, Le Van Tam, Init down his living torch and set on fire the Nha Be petrol depot. The general elections of Jan. 6, 1946 teok place in Saigon in spits of the presence of Prench troops: 3 Saigonese lost their lives so that the city population could dem onstrate its will and senentatives to Viet rst National Asits repres sembly.

If armed struggle should be organized principally in the countryside, Saigon, like any other Vietnamese cities, any other Vietnamese cities, remained no less a vital resistance centre. After the end of the 2nd World War, the French colonialists had licked into shape their armaments and then represarmaments and then represive methods. The police network in occupied cities provided them with a seemingly invulnerable steel shield. The population of a city so controlled could do nothing more than submit.

Saigon did not flag. Un-Saigon did not flag. Underground organizations kept up their activities; demonstrations, strikes, sabotages, petitions, protests multiplied. The Resistance sent out its directions of the saigness of the sai directives. collected medicines, money, and evercines, money, and everarms in the very heart
of the city. In 1947,
the mayor of Saigon, Phan
Van Chuong, a respectual
old man, joined the maquis.
The same year, joo most well
known intellectuals signed a
manifesto affirming their
support to the Ho Chi Minh
Government; in 1949, the directives, collected medi-Government; in 1949, the number of signatures to a similar petition ran to 1,000, in spite of intensified persocution.

The impotence of repres-sion came to the surface with sion came to the surface with the huge demonstrations in 1,550. On Jan. 9, close to one million people took part in a funeral procession for student Tran Van On killed by the police. On March 19, half a million Saigoness protested against the presence in the procession of the procession of the procession of the procession of the presence in the pre against the presence in the port of US warship which finally had to leave.

HE Americans and Ngo Dinh Diem, together with disguised CIA agents planted in the Univer-sity of Michigan and New agents planted in the Univer-sity of Michigan and New York police experts covered Salgon, immediately after their installation of a police network much heavier, much network much heavier, much more sophisticated and better equipped than that of the French. The means of blackmail, corruption and depravation grew in proportion to the dollar power and Ameri-can technological progress.

Saigon was literally over whelmed by the police net work, by American goods, films, night-clubs and way of thinking and living.

(Continued base 7)

## SAIGON Yesterday and Today

Washington was still non-existent. Yet, in the sin of the Dong Nai existent, Yet, in the basin of the Dong Nai River, Vietnancee pioneers already carde asel reclaimed marshes, and built this city of Gia Dinh about which the writer and historian Trinh Huai Duc had this may: "Gis Dinh city, oily Vietnamene, surround-by fertile lands, is rich ed by in rice; there famine unknown. That is is why it wealth oven unknown. That is why people amuse great wealth and live comfortably, even in luxury, and letters pros-

"Gia Dinh, city of the South," he added, "where the sun shines at its bottest, boasts numbers of valiant and justice-loving souls who make light of money. Women, too, are made of the same stuff."

Gia Dinh was the ancient name of Saigon. Its builders had in their blood all the had in their blood all the traditions of perseverance and indomitability which, for centuries, had enabled the Victnamese people to safe-guard their independence. guard their independence. Moreover, their temperament had the impetuousness of pioneers, out to conquer new lands, drain marshes, new lands, drain marshes, transform inxuriant forests and tame wild beasts and venonous reptiles in order to set up villages and new centres. Once conquered, the South land is a source of an anequalled wealth; and so the man of Gia Dinh is liberal towards his friends and his acquaintances. Never does he mind the expense.

These pioneers had left a multi-millenary society. On this vast, virgin land of this vast, virgin band of the South, they had recon-stituted the Vietnamese sociestituted the Victnamese socie-ty with all its structures, its customs, its habits and its institutions. They re-mained attached, heart and soul, to the ancient native

For a thousand years, our heart has already been with the Soaring Dragon.

The Souring Dragon, Thing Long, was the capital of Vist Nam, now called Hanoi, which had many times resist-ed powerful invaders. Moreover, from Thang Long, this land of the North, farmers, handicraftsmen and men of letters poured out incessant-

On the land of the South, B

the rites and trammels of the ancient society worked less and people keep a long-ing for freedom. Everybody is ready to stand up and fight against all injustices, ready for every sacrifice.

In this regard, there is a quite typical Saigonese idiom; people saked to ponder over the consequences of their consequences of their s, usually retort, "Chet '(Me, die, I don't care!).

It was these Southern people, these men and women of Gin Dinh who had been the first to confront the conquerors from the West. The Imperial Court of Hue, weak Imperial Court of Hue, weak and corrupt, lind soon capit-ulated to the technical power of the eigeny. Whereas the royal troops were dis-bunded under the enemy fire, the peasants and schol-ars of Gla Dlinh, for years, put up a stubiorn, heroic and angenious resistance which and the state of the state columns and sings. The move-ments succeeded one an-other, uninterruptedly. The son of Truong Dinh took the place of his father, killed by the enemy, and the peasant Nguyen Trung True, before the firing squad, shouted, "So long as there remains a blade of grass on this soil, there will still be men to there will still be men to fight the invaders!" At the service of this resistance, the scholars put all their prestige and literary talent.

WHEN, after long years the colonial regime the colonial regime succeeded in pacifying the country, it wanted to make Saigon the commercial capital of Indochina, and also its fleshpot, with a view to emasculating Vietnameso minds and hearts. The people had turned Saigon into a fishting city. fighting city.

If Saigon port was the exit door through which colonialism pumped out the country's wealth, it was also the battlefield for the new of workers born of cial activities: dockers, work-ers of the Ba Son dockyard, rice mills and canal dredging aites, seamen, employe Economic and social clai claims associated with

Thanh Hos of Nguyen An Ninh, etc.), Saigon was the "pearl of the Far East" only for the tourists, but for the colonialist administrator and policeman, it was a banter-ing, difficult, even dangerous city, and not a sinecure at

The founding of the Indo-hinese Communist Party in 1930 and the economic crisis of the 30's gave a spur to all these social and national all these social and national movements. 1930 was marked by 98 strikes, and in 1931, an event ushered in a new era: on Jan. 21. peasants of neighbouring villages stream-ed into Saigon to join the workers of the Nha Be oil in commemorat-Lenin, Liebknecht Rosa Luxembourg! farm ing and Rosa Luxembourg!
The worker-peasant alliance
was set up, Another striking feature: this meeting
was held under the protection of self-defence forces
in anticipation of police

Under the colonial regime Under the colonial regime, neither neetings nor strikes were lawful. The police were authorized to fire without warning on the strikers or demonstrators. The arrest during a demonstration or a strike could lead directly to low-term or Hie impristo long-term or life impris-onment. Torture during interrogations was a common practice. It required much courage, or simply heroism, not only to organize, but

Above: Saigen 1950: Demonstration in front of US Information Hall.

> Saigon 1948 Tet popular

Photos



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